Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			Health service	es (code 80)			
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total:	47,134	3,566	3,728	3,764	3,053	3,010	3,447	
Sex:								
Men	32,198	852	633	851	454	585	606	
Women	14,582	2,711	3,080	2,898	2,541	2,426	2,833	
Age:								
Under 14								
14 to 15								
16 to 19	1,237	86	33	56				
20 to 24	6,042	297	355	438	182	246	276	
25 to 34	12,987	1,099	1,137	1,005	685	487	721	
35 to 44	13,618	995	1,181	1,161	919	1,166	1,073	
45 to 54	8,876	588	628	807	629	752	880	
55 to 64	3,265	468	280	220	199	283	328	
65 and over	209		77	56	14			
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional	2,612	729	766	550	488	587	780	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	643	513	725	630	643	790	
Service	6,725	1,975	2,243	2,266	1,792	1,555	1,699	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776							
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313		61	53	19	18		
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	119	123	84	56	137		
Length of service with employer:								
Less than 3 months	7,296	450	416	493	307	325	273	
3 months to 11 months	9,296	873	661	856	494	500	860	
1 year to 5 years	15,714	1,268	1,337	1,155	1,138	981	872	
More than 5 years	10,795	828	1,140	1,048	981	1,053	1,229	
Not reported	4,033	148	173	212	135	151	212	
Race or ethnic origin:								
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	2,080	2,135	1,912	1,606	1,701	1,778	
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159	118	209	296	264	159	223	
Hispanic	3,440	158	103	103	134	117	61	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186	129	143	108	158	151	275	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340	12	25	19		65		
Not reported	20,897	1,069	1,112	1,327	882	818	1,103	

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Health services (code 80)						
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Number of days away from work:								
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	407	445	616	519	325	303	
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	408	604	566	457	442	393	
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	1,129	875	943	643	794	812	
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	542	690	553	465	438	681	
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	467	486	385	374	376	458	
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	200	149	179	147	158	306	
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	413	480	523	450	479	494	
Median days away from work	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains	21,572	2,374	2,457	2,422	1,834	1,642	1,833	
Fractures	2,828	73	97	121	125		106	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	66	36	37	73		78	
Bruises, contusions	4,676	150	229	195	181	98	318	
Heat burns	734	30	66					
Chemical burns	115	19	30					
Amputations	276							
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047	189	53	54	38	195	263	
Tendonitis	476	43		57	39	73		
Multiple injuries	2,200	169	106	53	77	80	123	
With fractures	290							
With sprains	1,367	135	64				109	
Soreness, Pain	2,068	19	134	15	228	226	195	
Back pain	951		70		144	135	107	
All other	7,217	434	496	752	441	598	507	
Part of body affected:								
Head	2,857	78	123	236	70	96	88	
Eye	1,556	38	77	68	38			
Neck	865	98	144	67	145	126	45	
Trunk	17,306	1,699	2,007	2,001	1,412	1,495	1,743	
Back	12,166	1,418	1,647	1,548	974	1,135	1,222	
Shoulder	2,681	168	227	272	279	245	276	
Upper extremities	10,679	595	356	476	600	660	748	
Finger	3,968	68	82	57	148	65	119	
Hand, except finger	1,935	42	15		39	57	84	
Wrist	2,665	354	119	211	198	332	393	
Lower extremities	10,166	482	466	533	281	303	454	
Knee	4,215	153	213	287	155	153	279	
Foot, toe	2,008	74	109	125	40	72	46	
Body systems	719	47	65	53	36	79	47	
Multiple	4,198	554	562	389	355	230	283	
All other	344	13			155		38	

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			Health service	ces (code 80)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823	92	103	82	38	95	77
Containers	5,907	187	187	177	225	317	262
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	119	125	229	97	148	126
Machinery	2,912	53	72	32	55		77
Parts and materials	5,069	43	37				
Worker motion or position	9,003	650	464	532	498	564	681
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	469	373	516	350	203	456
Handtools	2,737				60	19	
Vehicles	3,492	143	233	274	148	79	74
Health care patient	1,685	1,464	1,687	1,555	1,072	976	1,260
All other	7,338	336	441	313	481	531	385
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	268	346	295	338	248	313
Struck by object	6,464	160	179	132	181	143	186
Struck against object	3,627	80	100	112	137	103	90
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658		45	45			
Fall to lower level	3,115	46	50	85	38		78
Fall on same level	3,538	443	374	462	326	165	398
Slips, trips	1,528	65	54	65	19		77
Overexertion	12,826	1,727	1,956	1,802	1,323	1,482	1,531
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	1,355	1,184	1,348	427	579	781
Repetitive motion	2,759	200	92	91	120	355	343
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	167	207	175	94	190	183
Transportation accidents	1,479	70	100	188	108		54
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354	159	199	191	85	109	116
by person	289	159	195	190	85	105	109
by other	65						
All other	6,377	420	351	410	603	357	354

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}			Health service	es (code 80)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	276.8	289.5	301.9	301.8	241.9	221.0	250.1
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	126.7	192.7	199.0	194.2	145.3	120.5	133.0
Fractures	16.6	5.9	7.9	9.7	9.9	120.5	7.7
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	5.4	2.9	2.9	5.7		7.7 5.7
Bruises, contusions	27.5	12.2	18.6	15.7	14.4	7.2	23.1
Heat burns	4.3	2.4	5.3		14.4	7.2	23.1
Chemical burns	4.5	1.6	2.4				
Amputations	1.6	1.0	2.4				
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2	15.3	4.3	4.4	3.0	14.3	19.1
Tendonitis	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.1	5.4	13.1
Multiple injuries	12.9	13.7	8.6	4.3	6.1	5.8	8.9
With fractures	1.7	13.7	8.0	4.5	0.1	5.0	0.8
With sprains	8.0	11.0	5.2				7.9
Soreness, Pain	12.1	1.6	10.9	1.2	18.1	16.6	14.2
Back pain	5.6	1.0	5.7	1.2	11.4	9.9	7.7
All other	42.4	35.3	40.2	60.3	34.9	43.9	36.8
All other	42.4	33.3	40.2	60.3	34.9	43.9	30.0
Part of body affected:							
Head	16.8	6.4	9.9	19.0	5.5	7.1	6.4
Eye	9.1	3.1	6.2	5.5	3.0		
Neck	5.1	8.0	11.7	5.4	11.5	9.2	3.3
Trunk	101.6	137.9	162.5	160.5	111.9	109.7	126.5
Back	71.4	115.1	133.4	124.1	77.1	83.3	88.7
Shoulder	15.7	13.7	18.4	21.8	22.1	18.0	20.1
Upper extremities	62.7	48.3	28.8	38.1	47.5	48.4	54.3
Finger	23.3	5.5	6.6	4.6	11.7	4.8	8.6
Hand, except finger	11.4	3.4	1.2		3.1	4.2	6.1
Wrist	15.7	28.7	9.6	16.9	15.7	24.4	28.5
Lower extremities	59.7	39.1	37.8	42.7	22.2	22.2	33.0
Knee	24.8	12.4	17.2	23.0	12.3	11.2	20.2
Foot, toe	11.8	6.0	8.8	10.0	3.1	5.3	3.4
Body systems	4.2	3.9	5.2	4.2	2.9	5.8	3.4
Multiple	24.7	45.0	45.5	31.2	28.1	16.9	20.6
All other	2.0	1.1			12.3		2.8
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8	7.5	8.4	6.5	3.0	7.0	5.6
Containers	34.7	15.2	15.2	14.2	17.8	23.3	19.0
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	9.7	10.1	18.4	7.7	10.9	9.1
Machinery	17.1	4.3	5.8	2.6	4.4		5.6
Parts and materials	29.8	3.5	3.0		[
Worker motion or position	52.9	52.7	37.6	42.6	39.4	41.4	49.4
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	38.1	30.2	41.4	27.7	14.9	33.1
Handtools	16.1				4.8	1.4	-
Vehicles	20.5	11.6	18.8	21.9	11.7	5.8	5.3
Health care patient	9.9	118.9	136.6	124.6	85.0	71.7	91.5
All other	43.1	27.2	35.7	25.1	38.1	38.9	28.0

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}			Health service	es (code 80)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	21.8	28.1	23.6	26.8	18.2	22.7
Struck by object	38.0	13.0	14.5	10.6	14.4	10.5	13.5
Struck against object	21.3	6.5	8.1	9.0	10.9	7.6	6.5
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7		3.6	3.6			
Fall to lower level	18.3	3.7	4.0	6.8	3.0		5.6
Fall on same level	20.8	35.9	30.3	37.0	25.8	12.1	28.9
Slips, trips	9.0	5.3	4.4	5.2	1.5		5.6
Overexertion	75.3	140.2	158.4	144.5	104.8	108.8	111.1
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	110.0	95.9	108.0	33.9	42.5	56.7
Repetitive motion	16.2	16.2	7.4	7.3	9.5	26.0	24.9
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	13.5	16.7	14.1	7.5	14.0	13.3
Transportation accidents	8.7	5.7	8.1	15.0	8.6		3.9
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	2.1	12.9	16.1	15.3	6.7	8.0	8.4
by person	1.7	12.9	15.8	15.2	6.7	7.7	7.9
by other							
All other	37.4	34.1	28.4	32.9	47.8	26.2	25.7
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	33.0	36.0	49.4	41.1	23.9	22.0
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	33.2	48.9	45.4	36.2	32.4	28.5
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	91.7	70.8	75.6	50.9	58.3	59.0
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	44.0	55.9	44.3	36.8	32.2	49.4
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	37.9	39.4	30.9	29.6	27.6	33.2
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	16.2	12.0	14.3	11.6	11.6	22.2
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	33.5	38.9	41.9	35.6	35.1	35.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Ed	ucational ser	vices (code 8	2)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134	143	79	138	118	99	125
Sex:							
Men	32,198	62	45	46	30	50	41
Women	14,582	81	34	92	86	50	83
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237			7	5		
20 to 24	6,042	12	8	16	23	11	25
25 to 34	12,987	26	18	23	12	9	26
35 to 44	13,618	50	11	60	16	16	22
45 to 54	8,876	32	29	17	41	30	38
55 to 64	3,265	15	6	11	12	10	9
65 and over	209	8			5	6	
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612	37	17	16	27	37	16
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	10	11	45	37	14	11
Service	6,725	70	22	54	33	31	71
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776	9		7		5	6
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313		19	11	8	7	12
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	11	5				6
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296		8	7	6	9	
3 months to 11 months	9,296	27		21	29	22	24
1 year to 5 years	15,714	53	37	44	49	19	58
More than 5 years	10,795	55	28	32	34	45	31
Not reported	4,033	8		34			8
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	95	51	92	71	73	90
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159				6		
Hispanic	3,440						
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186			6			7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340						
Not reported	20,897	37	19	34	36	17	25

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Ed	lucational ser	vices (code 8	32)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	22	7	47	11	11	28
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	12	6	19	17	30	17
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	47	24	35	34	16	36
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	31	14	9	32	8	9
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	11	16	19	14	23	Ę
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	6	4	4	2	6	2
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	15	8	6	8	5	28
Median days away from work	5	5	6	3	5	4	3
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	59	42	46	53	46	51
Fractures	2,828	11	6	18	12		23
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	10	5	6		20	6
Bruises, contusions	4,676	18		10	21		11
Heat burns	734						-
Chemical burns	115						-
Amputations	276						=-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047				6		
Tendonitis	476						=-
Multiple injuries	2,200	11				13	-
With fractures	290						-
With sprains	1,367					12	-
Soreness, Pain	2,068	6					-
Back pain	951						-
All other	7,217	26	13	46	19	12	26
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857		7	31		20	-
Eye	1,556						-
Neck	865				6		-
Trunk	17,306	68	36	48	46	46	54
Back	12,166	52	29	32	41	23	44
Shoulder	2,681	12	5	14		20	(
Upper extremities	10,679	26	12	22	10	9	19
Finger	3,968	15	5			6	7
Hand, except finger	1,935						-
Wrist	2,665	6		6	7		-
Lower extremities	10,166	27	16	20	24	13	35
Knee	4,215	10	6	6	5		11
Foot, toe	2,008	7			8		16
Body systems	719						-
Multiple	4,198	21	7	14	24	5	9
All other	344						-

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Ed	ducational ser	vices (code 8	2)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Source of injury, illness:								
Chemicals, chemical products	823							
Containers	5,907	21	6	20	26	9	17	
Furniture, fixtures	1,571		14	7		9	9	
Machinery	2,912	10		7				
Parts and materials	5,069	8		13			5	
Worker motion or position	9,003	32	14	17	20	14	15	
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	30	24	19	24	31	43	
Handtools	2,737	8					5	
Vehicles	3,492	13			11	19		
Health care patient	1,685						15	
All other	7,338	18	11	46	30	7	9	
Event or exposure:								
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	35	11	55	25	10	26	
Struck by object	6,464	7		32	23	5		
Struck against object	3,627	19		18			25	
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658	8						
Fall to lower level	3,115	5	9	10	6	7	11	
Fall on same level	3,538	25	12	13	17	25	18	
Slips, trips	1,528	7						
Overexertion	12,826	38	24	37	35	20	45	
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	26	8	25	25	11	37	
Repetitive motion	2,759				8			
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209							
Transportation accidents	1,479				7	19		
Fires, explosions								
Assault, violent act	354							
by person	289							
by other	65							
All other	6,377	26	12	11	16	13	11	

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private		Ed	ucational ser	vices (code 8	32)	
	industry ^{3,4,5}						
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	276.8	131.3	71.6	111.4	98.7	81.0	96.3
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	126.7	53.6	37.6	37.0	44.2	37.9	39.6
Fractures	16.6	9.9	5.8	14.6	10.3		17.4
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	9.0	4.7	5.0		16.6	4.8
Bruises, contusions	27.5	16.8		7.9	17.1		8.4
Heat burns	4.3						
Chemical burns							
Amputations	1.6						
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2				5.2		
Tendonitis	2.8						
Multiple injuries	12.9	9.9				10.2	
With fractures	1.7						
With sprains	8.0					9.5	
Soreness, Pain	12.1	5.3					
Back pain	5.6						
All other	42.4	24.0	12.1	37.1	15.9	9.8	20.4
Part of body affected:							
Head	16.8		6.6	25.3		16.6	
Eye	9.1						
Neck	5.1				5.2		
Trunk	101.6	62.3	32.9	39.0	38.2	37.2	41.6
Back	71.4	48.0	26.4	25.7	34.0	19.1	33.9
Shoulder	15.7	10.6	4.6	11.3		16.6	4.8
Upper extremities	62.7	23.4	10.5	17.8	8.5	7.6	14.6
Finger	23.3	13.6	4.8			4.8	5.5
Hand, except finger	11.4						
Wrist	15.7	5.3		5.0	6.0		
Lower extremities	59.7	25.1	14.1	16.2	20.4	10.5	27.3
Knee	24.8	9.0	5.7	5.0	4.2		8.4
Foot, toe	11.8	6.2			6.8		12.7
Body systems	4.2						
Multiple	24.7	19.6	6.6	11.3	19.6	4.3	6.6
All other	2.0						
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8						
Containers	34.7	18.9	5.6	16.2	21.3	7.2	13.2
Furniture, fixtures	9.2		12.2	5.9		7.2	7.0
Machinery	17.1	9.0		5.9			
Parts and materials	29.8	7.1		10.3			4.0
Worker motion or position	52.9	29.3	12.3	13.9	16.9	11.7	11.4
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	27.6	21.8	15.2	19.7	25.0	33.5
Handtools	16.1	7.1					4.0
Vehicles	20.5	11.5			9.4	15.2	
Health care patient	9.9						11.2
All other	43.1	16.1	9.5	37.1	24.7	5.8	7.0

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Ed	ducational ser	vices (code 8	32)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	32.2	10.3	44.4	20.5	8.3	20.0
Struck by object	38.0	6.4		26.2	18.8	4.3	
Struck against object	21.3	17.7		14.2			19.2
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7	7.1					
Fall to lower level	18.3	4.6	8.5	8.3	5.2	5.5	8.1
Fall on same level	20.8	23.0	10.4	10.9	14.5	20.2	14.2
Slips, trips	9.0	6.2					
Overexertion	75.3	34.8	21.5	30.1	28.9	16.5	34.7
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	24.2	7.4	20.2	20.5	8.6	28.8
Repetitive motion	16.2				6.8		
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0						
Transportation accidents	8.7				6.0	15.2	
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	2.1						
by person	1.7						
by other							
All other	37.4	24.0	10.5	8.9	13.4	10.2	8.4
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	20.3	6.6	38.1	9.2	9.1	21.2
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	10.8	5.7	15.2	14.5	24.2	13.2
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	42.9	21.7	28.1	28.0	13.4	28.0
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	28.7	12.2	6.9	26.5	6.5	7.0
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	9.9	14.2	15.2	11.9	18.8	3.7
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	5.3	3.7	3.0	1.7	4.8	1.5
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	13.4	7.5	5.0	6.8	4.3	21.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			Social service	es (code 83)			
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total:	47,134	926	979	1,153	938	1,183	1,118	
Sex:								
Men	32,198	190	271	332	380	277	219	
Women	14,582	730	709	819	529	901	889	
Age:								
Under 14								
14 to 15								
16 to 19	1,237	43	45		55	76		
20 to 24	6,042	79	91	116	56	106	134	
25 to 34	12,987	262	265	261	231	418	225	
35 to 44	13,618	241	198	437	152	271	187	
45 to 54	8,876	165	249	167	225	205	434	
55 to 64	3,265	57	95	85	142	102	81	
65 and over	209			52				
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional	2,612	279	213	285	236	303	250	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	64	73					
Service	6,725	431	506	634	272	624	668	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776		26				119	
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313		15	53		91		
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	125	147	124	340			
Length of service with employer:								
Less than 3 months	7,296	63	121	155	145		351	
3 months to 11 months	9,296	324	346	349	216	356	249	
1 year to 5 years	15,714	334	337	390	344	466	365	
More than 5 years	10,795	124	114	225	152	236	103	
Not reported	4,033	80	61	34	81			
Race or ethnic origin:								
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	583	509	731	607	490	492	
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159	11	28	60	54			
Hispanic	3,440	13	25	121		102		
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186	19	12	15				
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340	17	15					
Not reported	20,897	284	391	202	236	561	476	

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Social services (code 83)					
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653		149	234	195	251	197
Cases involving 2 days	6,462		141	176	115	136	194
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675		258	354	230	342	407
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572		141	118	116	186	89
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439		146	82	114	115	35
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299		44	107	33	34	30
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035		101	81	136	120	167
Median days away from work	5		5	3	5	5	4
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	405	472	676	551	620	503
Fractures	2,828	68	31	59			110
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925		52	18			
Bruises, contusions	4,676	120	44	111	98	180	80
Heat burns	734		16				
Chemical burns	115						
Amputations	276						
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047		13				
Tendonitis	476		19				
Multiple injuries	2,200	75	36	37		139	274
With fractures	290						
With sprains	1,367	63	28			119	227
Soreness, Pain	2,068		122				
Back pain	951		19				
All other	7,217	184	170	242	159	134	86
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857	49	39	44			
Eye	1,556		11				
Neck	865		45		64		
Trunk	17,306	354	454	560	319	465	333
Back	12,166	275	284	502	239	277	265
Shoulder	2,681		130	19	54	96	
Upper extremities	10,679	180	119	108	137	196	94
Finger	3,968	57	32	14		86	
Hand, except finger	1,935		32	33			
Wrist	2,665	83	34	36	60		
Lower extremities	10,166	132	237	238	248	156	444
Knee	4,215		69	109	93		
Foot, toe	2,008		53	47			
Body systems	719	57		41			
Multiple	4,198	119	79	137	130	201	174
All other	344						

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}			Social servic	es (code 83)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823		15	18			
Containers	5,907	94	121	33	89		
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	73	79	100		87	
Machinery	2,912		19				
Parts and materials	5,069		17		63		
Worker motion or position	9,003	148	249	151	171	98	201
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	191	97	286	159	351	369
Handtools	2,737		26	17			
Vehicles	3,492	38	55	58	94		
Health care patient	1,685	156	196	248	59	293	170
All other	7,338	163	105	211	215	181	179
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	111	155	221	132	156	131
Struck by object	6,464	49	105	90	65	98	
Struck against object	3,627		32	109	64		
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658	37		14			
Fall to lower level	3,115	76	13				288
Fall on same level	3,538	152	91	262	120	303	
Slips, trips	1,528		27	17			
Overexertion	12,826	239	333	372	244	311	265
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	221	251	192	116	172	157
Repetitive motion	2,759						
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	67	43		60		
Transportation accidents	1,479		38	36	60		
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354	100	33		70	151	83
by person	289	100	29	19	70	151	80
by other	65						
All other	6,377	99	226	166	158	118	200

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}			Social service	es (code 83)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	276.8	273.6	276.6	318.3	247.7	294.7	248.1
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	126.7	119.8	133.3	186.6	145.5	154.3	111.7
Fractures	16.6	20.0	8.8	16.3			24.5
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1		14.7	4.8			_
Bruises, contusions	27.5	35.4	12.5	30.7	25.8	44.8	17.8
Heat burns	4.3		4.5				-
Chemical burns							-
Amputations	1.6						-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2		3.6				-
Tendonitis	2.8		5.4				_
Multiple injuries	12.9	22.2	10.2	10.2		34.7	60.7
With fractures	1.7						_
With sprains	8.0	18.7	7.9			29.7	50.4
Soreness, Pain	12.1		34.5				_
Back pain	5.6		5.4				_
All other	42.4	54.4	47.9	66.8	41.9	33.5	19.1
Part of body affected:							
Head	16.8	14.4	10.9	12.2			
Eye	9.1		3.0				
Neck	5.1		12.7		16.8		
Trunk	101.6	104.5	128.2	154.8	84.2	115.9	74.0
Back	71.4	81.3	80.1	138.5	63.2	68.9	58.8
Shoulder	15.7		36.8	5.3	14.1	23.8	-
Upper extremities	62.7	53.2	33.7	29.8	36.1	48.9	20.8
Finger	23.3	16.9	9.0	3.8		21.4	-
Hand, except finger	11.4		9.1	9.1			-
Wrist	15.7	24.6	9.5	9.9	15.7		-
Lower extremities	59.7	39.1	67.0	65.8	65.5	38.9	98.5
Knee	24.8		19.5	30.2	24.6		=
Foot, toe	11.8		15.1	12.8			-
Body systems	4.2	16.9		11.4			-
Multiple	24.7	35.1	22.3	37.8	34.4	50.2	38.5
All other	2.0						=-
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8		4.2	5.1			=-
Containers	34.7	27.9	34.1	9.2	23.5		=-
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	21.6	22.4	27.6		21.7	
Machinery	17.1		5.4				
Parts and materials	29.8		4.8		16.5		-
Worker motion or position	52.9	43.8	70.3	41.6	45.2	24.4	44.6
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	56.6	27.4	79.0	41.9	87.4	81.9
Handtools	16.1		7.3	4.7			-
Vehicles	20.5	11.3	15.5	16.0	24.7		-
Health care patient	9.9	46.2	55.5	68.6	15.6	73.0	37.7
All other	43.1	48.1	29.8	58.4	56.7	45.0	39.8

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}			Social servic	es (code 83)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	32.7	43.7	61.1	34.9	38.8	29.1
Struck by object	38.0	14.5	29.7	24.8	17.1	24.4	
Struck against object	21.3		9.1	30.0	16.9		
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7	11.0		3.8			
Fall to lower level	18.3	22.6	3.8				63.8
Fall on same level	20.8	44.8	25.6	72.3	31.7	75.4	
Slips, trips	9.0		7.5	4.8			
Overexertion	75.3	70.5	94.1	102.6	64.5	77.5	58.8
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	65.2	71.0	53.1	30.7	42.8	34.9
Repetitive motion	16.2						
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	19.9	12.2		15.7		
Transportation accidents	8.7		10.8	9.9	15.9		
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	2.1	29.6	9.4		18.6	37.6	18.3
by person	1.7	29.6	8.2	5.1	18.6	37.6	17.9
by other							
All other	37.4	29.3	63.8	45.8	41.6	29.4	44.3
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9		42.1	64.7	51.5	62.5	43.7
Cases involving 2 days	37.9		39.9	48.5	30.4	33.8	43.0
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7		72.9	97.7	60.7	85.1	90.3
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5		39.8	32.7	30.6	46.3	19.8
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1		41.2	22.7	30.1	28.5	7.7
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5		12.4	29.6	8.6	8.6	6.6
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2		28.4	22.5	35.9	29.8	37.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Mem	bership organ	izations (cod	e 86)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134	325	376			147	205
Sex:							
Men	32,198	194	166			53	141
Women	14,582	130	211			90	60
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237	25				18	
20 to 24	6,042	24	43			19	65
25 to 34	12,987	116	75			19	18
35 to 44	13,618	86	103			51	64
45 to 54	8,876	55	94			27	
55 to 64	3,265	11	46				
65 and over	209						
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612	66	114			62	62
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	26	73			13	
Service	6,725	153	127			57	58
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776	20	24				
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313		18			8	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	33	21				51
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296	54	45			34	76
3 months to 11 months	9,296	90	85			41	
1 year to 5 years	15,714	107	85			37	52
More than 5 years	10,795	44	153			17	55
Not reported	4,033	31	9			19	
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	218	150			79	113
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159	7					
Hispanic	3,440		6			9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186					7	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340	26	17			17	
Not reported	20,897	69	198			33	

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Memb	oership orgar	nizations (cod	e 86)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	45	44			26	20
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	77	32			39	60
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	63	124			30	33
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	43	53			7	11
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	41	49			7	42
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	13	4			5	5
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	43	70			33	34
Median days away from work	5	4	5			4	3
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	192	200			90	139
Fractures	2,828	6	12				
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	10	7				
Bruises, contusions	4,676	12	21			17	
Heat burns	734						
Chemical burns	115						
Amputations	276						
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047		33				
Tendonitis	476						
Multiple injuries	2,200	9					
With fractures	290						
With sprains	1,367	8					
Soreness, Pain	2,068	16	9				
Back pain	951						
All other	7,217	71	90			24	
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857	7	24				
Eye	1,556		7				
Neck	865	18	7				
Trunk	17,306	133	155			76	118
Back	12,166	105	112			55	107
Shoulder	2,681	21	9			9	
Upper extremities	10,679	33	58			19	
Finger	3,968	13				10	
Hand, except finger	1,935						
Wrist	2,665	7	37				
Lower extremities	10,166	76	99			47	
Knee	4,215	38	53			14	19
Foot, toe	2,008	8	11			14	
Body systems	719	8					
Multiple	4,198	51	30				
All other	344						

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Mem	bership orgar	nizations (cod	de 86)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823	8					
Containers	5,907	13	45			17	75
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	24	47			13	
Machinery	2,912	10					
Parts and materials	5,069	34	17				
Worker motion or position	9,003	37	112			42	
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	106	64			15	
Handtools	2,737	10	6				
Vehicles	3,492	13	24				
Health care patient	1,685	33	16			19	
All other	7,338	37	42	19		39	18
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	31	54			24	
Struck by object	6,464	13	29			17	
Struck against object	3,627	13	20			7	
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658						
Fall to lower level	3,115	25	12			8	
Fall on same level	3,538	79	52				
Slips, trips	1,528		30			15	
Overexertion	12,826	118	124			62	102
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	104	89	20		9	81
Repetitive motion	2,759	6	37				
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	12	9				
Transportation accidents	1,479	11	9				
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354	8					
by person	289						
by other	65						
All other	6,377	32	49			28	

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Memb	ership organ	izations (cod	e 86)	86)	
1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
276.8	220.9	234.8			97.6	133.9	
126.7	130.6	124.5			59.7	90.7	
16.6	4.0	7.6					
23.1	7.1	4.4					
27.5	7.9	12.9			11.6		
4.3							
1.6							
		20.3					
	6.0						
	5.4						
		0.0					
42.4	48.1	55.8			16.2		
16.8	4.4	15.1					
	12.6						
					50.1	77.1	
						69.8	
						<u>-</u> -	
	4.6	23.0					
					31 3		
						12.5	
		18.5					
2.0							
4.8	5.2						
		27.9			11.6	48.8	
29.8		10.3					
					27.5		
				[
			[=	
			12 /			11.9	
	industry ^{3,4,5} 1999 276.8 126.7 16.6 23.1 27.5 4.3 1.6 6.2 2.8 12.9 1.7 8.0 12.1 5.6 42.4 16.8 9.1 5.1 101.6 71.4 15.7 62.7 23.3 11.4 15.7 59.7 24.8 11.8 4.2 24.7 2.0 4.8 34.7 9.2 17.1	1999 1994 276.8 220.9 126.7 130.6 16.6 4.0 23.1 7.1 27.5 7.9 4.3 1.6 6.2 2.8 12.9 6.0 1.7 8.0 5.4 12.1 10.7 5.6 42.4 48.1 16.8 4.4 9.1 5.1 12.6 101.6 90.5 71.4 71.5 15.7 14.4 62.7 22.2 23.3 9.1 11.4 15.7 4.6 59.7 51.5 24.8 25.6 11.8 5.2 4.2 5.2 24.7 34.6 2.0 4.8 5.2 34.7 9.1 9.2 16.5 17.1 6.7 29.8 23.2 52.9 25.0 38.8 71.9 16.1 6.6 20.5 8.5 9.9 22.7 22.7 22.7 22.7 22.7 22.7 22.7 23.8 23.2	1999 1994 1995 276.8 220.9 234.8 126.7 130.6 124.5 16.6 4.0 7.6 23.1 7.1 4.4 27.5 7.9 12.9 4.3 1.6 6.2 20.3 2.8 12.9 6.0 1.7 8.0 5.4 12.1 10.7 5.8 5.6 42.4 48.1 55.8 16.8 4.4 15.1 9.1 4.4 5.1 12.6 4.4 101.6 90.5 96.9 71.4 71.5 69.9 71.4 71.5 69.9 71.4 71.5 69.9 71.4 71.5 69.9 15.7 14.4 5.8 62.7 22.2 36.3 23.3 9.1 11.4 15.7 4.6 23.0 59.7 51.5 61.8 24.8 25.6 32.8 11.8 5.2 6.7 4.2 5.2 24.7 34.6 18.5 2.0 4.8 5.2 34.7 9.1 27.9 9.2 16.5 29.3 17.1 6.7 29.8 23.2 10.3 52.9 25.0 69.8 38.8 71.9 39.9 16.1 6.6 3.5 20.5 8.5 14.7 9.9 22.7 9.7	industry ^{3,4,5} 1999	1999 1994 1995 1996 1997	1999 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 276.8 220.9 234.8 97.6	

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Memb	bership organ	izations (cod	ie 86)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Event or exposure:								
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	21.3	33.4			16.2		
Struck by object	38.0	9.0	18.3			11.3		
Struck against object	21.3	8.5	12.5			4.9		
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7							
Fall to lower level	18.3	17.2	7.6			5.2		
Fall on same level	20.8	53.4	32.4					
Slips, trips	9.0		18.9			9.9		
Overexertion	75.3	80.2	77.1			41.1	66.9	
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	70.5	55.3	12.6		5.8	53.1	
Repetitive motion	16.2	3.9	23.0					
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	7.9	5.3					
Transportation accidents	8.7	7.3	5.8					
Fires, explosions								
Assault, violent act	2.1	5.4						
by person	1.7							
by other								
All other	37.4	21.7	30.5			18.8		
Number of days away from work:								
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	30.8	27.6			17.1	13.2	
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	52.4	19.9			25.8	39.3	
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	42.8	77.4			19.7	21.8	
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	29.2	33.2			4.6	7.3	
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	27.6	30.4			4.9	27.4	
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	9.1	2.7			3.5	3.0	
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	28.9	43.7			22.0	22.0	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Engineering	and manage	ment service	vices (code 87)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total:	47,134	556	334	332	248	353	277	
Sex:								
Men	32,198	409	168	227	125	224	153	
Women	14,582	143	166	99	117	128	123	
Age:								
Under 14								
14 to 15								
16 to 19	1,237				14			
20 to 24	6,042	40	54		12			
25 to 34	12,987	138	100		82	103	91	
35 to 44	13,618	211	93	157	88	107	94	
45 to 54	8,876	131	65	86	36	64	43	
55 to 64	3,265	19	7		11	69	28	
65 and over	209	9						
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional	2,612	181	82	19	50	141	38	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	135	120	55	64	98	81	
Service	6,725	41	35	70	33		31	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776		9					
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313	34	48	62	20	17	56	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	152	37	100	78	68	56	
Length of service with employer:								
Less than 3 months	7,296	42	21		28	39		
3 months to 11 months	9,296	59	39		21	87	82	
1 year to 5 years	15,714	256	147	92	74	108	105	
More than 5 years	10,795	129	94	196	74	102	43	
Not reported	4,033	70	34	10	51	16	39	
Race or ethnic origin:								
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	304	232	152	128	232	87	
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159							
Hispanic	3,440				9			
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186					13		
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340							
Not reported	20,897	247	96	152	111	105	180	

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Engineering	and manage	ement service	es (code 87)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Number of days away from work:								
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	178	62	28	56	117	46	
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	68	80	45	55	62	47	
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	107	80	95	67	26	92	
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	76	44	50	33	42	50	
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	42	35	17	27	21	13	
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	13	9	42	1	35	5	
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	72	25	55	9	51	24	
Median days away from work	5	3	3	5	3	2	3	
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains	21,572	229	146	154	68	142	153	
Fractures	2,828	12	13				9	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	91	21		15			
Bruises, contusions	4,676	28	33		41	53	13	
Heat burns	734							
Chemical burns	115							
Amputations	276							
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047	7	9	14				
Tendonitis	476		16		7			
Multiple injuries	2,200	32	13				41	
With fractures	290	10						
With sprains	1,367	18	7					
Soreness, Pain	2,068				32			
Back pain	951				30			
All other	7,217	149	80	71	77	82	26	
Part of body affected:								
Head	2,857	98	14	10	19		24	
Eye	1,556	16			14			
Neck	865	7	8	10	7			
Trunk	17,306	199	149	128	73	192	105	
Back	12,166	158	127	77	67	141	69	
Shoulder	2,681	7	10			35	23	
Upper extremities	10,679	79	53	112	63	56	43	
Finger	3,968	11	18	59	16		12	
Hand, except finger	1,935	21	5		8			
Wrist	2,665	14	25		26	13		
Lower extremities	10,166	79	63	38	79	66	48	
Knee	4,215	33	22		41	19	=-	
Foot, toe	2,008	17	14		23		12	
Body systems	719	19	14				=-	
Multiple	4,198	74	33				51	
All other	344							

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Engineering	g and manage	ement service	es (code 87)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823		12				
Containers	5,907	74	62		23	42	44
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	77	38	9	27	12	14
Machinery	2,912	25	24				
Parts and materials	5,069	53	24	42	29	64	46
Worker motion or position	9,003	94	50	72	48	38	64
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	82	51	57	24	100	
Handtools	2,737	19	10	9	34		9
Vehicles	3,492	42	16		13		39
Health care patient	1,685						
All other	7,338	84	47	73	39	54	39
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	152	84	78	81	77	63
Struck by object	6,464	120	45	43	22	62	41
Struck against object	3,627	14	28		40	12	
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658	10					
Fall to lower level	3,115	27	15	10	12		9
Fall on same level	3,538	62	35	53	34	76	13
Slips, trips	1,528	11	6				
Overexertion	12,826	163	110	59	61	87	82
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	137	67	51	23	62	54
Repetitive motion	2,759	11	13	16	13	17	25
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	20	19	13	8	45	
Transportation accidents	1,479	30	13	15			35
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354						
by person	289						
by other	65						
All other	6,377	81	38	57	33	14	38

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Engineering	and manage	ment service	s (code 87)	(code 87)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		
Total:	276.8	128.9	71.6	73.8	49.8	66.7	47.9		
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	126.7	53.1	31.3	34.1	13.6	26.8	26.5		
Fractures	16.6	2.8	2.7				1.6		
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	21.2	4.6		3.1				
Bruises, contusions	27.5	6.5	7.1		8.3	10.0	2.2		
Heat burns	4.3								
Chemical burns									
Amputations	1.6								
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2	1.7	1.9	3.1					
Tendonitis	2.8		3.5		1.3				
Multiple injuries	12.9	7.5	2.8				7.1		
With fractures	1.7	2.3							
With sprains	8.0	4.1	1.4						
Soreness, Pain	12.1				6.3				
Back pain	5.6				6.1				
All other	42.4	34.6	17.1	15.8	15.4	15.5	4.5		
Part of body affected:									
Head	16.8	22.8	3.0	2.3	3.9		4.1		
Eye	9.1	3.7			2.8				
Neck	5.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.4				
Trunk	101.6	46.2	31.9	28.4	14.7	36.4	18.2		
Back	71.4	36.6	27.1	17.1	13.4	26.7	11.9		
Shoulder	15.7	1.5	2.2			6.6	4.0		
Upper extremities	62.7	18.3	11.4	24.9	12.6	10.5	7.4		
Finger	23.3	2.6	3.9	13.0	3.2		2.1		
Hand, except finger	11.4	4.8	1.1		1.6				
Wrist	15.7	3.3	5.4		5.2	2.5			
Lower extremities	59.7	18.3	13.6	8.4	15.9	12.5	8.3		
Knee	24.8	7.8	4.7		8.2	3.6			
Foot, toe	11.8	3.8	3.0		4.6		2.1		
Body systems	4.2	4.4	3.0		4.0		2.1		
Multiple	24.7	17.1	7.0				8.8		
All other	2.0								
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8		2.6						
Containers	34.7	17.2	13.3		4.7	7.9	7.6		
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	17.8	8.2	2.0	5.3	2.3	2.5		
Machinery	17.1	5.8	5.2						
Parts and materials	29.8	12.2	5.1	9.2	5.8	12.1	7.9		
Worker motion or position	52.9	21.8	10.7	16.0	9.6	7.1	11.1		
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	19.0	10.7	12.7	4.8	18.9			
Handtools	16.1	4.4	2.2	2.0	6.9		1.5		
Vehicles				2.0					
venicies Health care patient	20.5 9.9	9.7	3.4		2.6		6.8		
All other	43.1	19.5	10.1	16.2	7.8	10.2	6.7		

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Engineering and management services (code 87)					
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	35.3	18.1	17.4	16.2	14.6	10.9
Struck by object	38.0	27.7	9.7	9.6	4.5	11.8	7.1
Struck against object	21.3	3.3	6.0		8.0	2.3	
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7	2.2					
Fall to lower level	18.3	6.2	3.2	2.3	2.3		1.6
Fall on same level	20.8	14.3	7.4	11.8	6.8	14.4	2.2
Slips, trips	9.0	2.5	1.4				
Overexertion	75.3	37.9	23.6	13.1	12.3	16.4	14.3
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	31.7	14.5	11.4	4.6	11.7	9.4
Repetitive motion	16.2	2.5	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.2	4.3
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	4.6	4.1	2.9	1.7	8.5	
Transportation accidents	8.7	7.0	2.8	3.2			6.1
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	2.1						
by person	1.7						
by other							
All other	37.4	18.8	8.1	12.7	6.6	2.6	6.6
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	41.3	13.3	6.3	11.1	22.2	8.0
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	15.7	17.1	10.1	11.1	11.7	8.1
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	24.9	17.0	21.1	13.5	4.8	15.9
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	17.5	9.4	11.0	6.7	7.9	8.7
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	9.8	7.5	3.8	5.4	3.9	2.2
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	3.0	1.9	9.3		6.6	
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	16.7	5.3	12.3	1.7	9.6	4.2

 $^{^{1}}$ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) \times 20,000,000 where.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.